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Purificn. distn. and appts. - including heating distillate vapour to temp. above its b.pt. to evaporate entrained droplets

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Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 276542	A	19880803	EP 87308855	A	19871006	198831	B
JP 63185401	A	19880801	JP 8715219	A	19870127	198836	
US 4892625	A	19900109	US 8765481	A	19870623	199010	
EP 276542	B	19920429	EP 87308855	A	19871006	199218	
DE 3778681	G	19920604	DE 3778681	A	19871006	199224	
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JP 2528854	B2	19960828	JP 8715219	A	19870127	199639	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 8715219 A 19870127

Cited Patents: A3...8905; CH 269497; No-SR.Pub; US 2167395; US 3325376

Patent Details:

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DE 3778681 G B01D-003/00 Based on patent EP 276542

JP 2528854 B2 5 B01D-003/00 Previous Publ. patent JP 63185401

Abstract (Basic): EP 276542 A

In a distilln. purificn. process, a distillate vapour before being condensed is passed through a contact section heated to a temp. higher than the b.pt. of the distillate so that droplets entrained in the distillate vapour are evapd. The temp. in the section is pref. 1-200 deg. C more pref. 30-100 deg. C higher than the b.pt. and the space velocity of the vapour in the section is pref. 0.01-10 more pref. 0.05-5 per sec.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In prodn. of high purity chemicals for mfr. of e.g. semiconductors, optical fibres, high grade ceramics etc. Level of non-volatile impurities in the distillate is considerably reduced.

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Abstract (Equivalent): EP 276542 B

A method of distillation to reduce non-volatile impurity levels, characterised in that before being condensed, a vaporous distillate is passed through a contact section (3a,3b) heated to a temperature higher than the boiling point of said distillate whereby to evaporate droplets entrained in said vaporous distillate.

Abstract (Equivalent): US 4892625 A

Distn. process for rem. of non-volatile impurities from inorganic

acid comprises (a) boiling the acid in a heating section; (b) contacting the resulting acid vapours with an inert contact member in a contact section through which the vapours pass at 0.01-10 sec -1 per unit vol.; (c) heating the contact section at 1-100 deg. C higher than the acid b.pt. to maintain the acid completely vaporised; and (d) condensing the vapours in a condensing section. USE/ADVANTAGE - Acid is esp. hydrochloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, perchloric or hydroiodic acid.

Used for prodn. of industrial starting materials and analytic reagents of high purity.

(6pp)

Derwent Class: J01; U11; V07

International Patent Class (Main): B01D-003/00

International Patent Class (Additional): B01D-003/16; B01D-003/22; C01B-007/19

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